Q20A_3. Fertilizers other the phosphorus?	an poultry litter caused	the increased						
YES	1							
NO	0							
Here are some examples of things the redecision caused the increased phosphol		lead you to type a 1 for this						
Fertilizers in general								
Here are some examples of things the redecision caused the increased phosphorus. The use of phosphorus as a fertilizer		lead you to type a 0 for this						
Q20A_4. Algae caused the i		?						
YES								
NO	0							
Q20A_5. Increased phosphor poultry litter, the poultry		0. 7000						
YES	1							
NO	0							
Here are some examples of things the redecision caused the increased phosphol		lead you to type a 1 for this						
Farms in general	Low water flows	Camping						
Pollution in general	Low water levels	Canoeing						
Trash from tourists	Not enough water	Erosion						
Trash from people	Low rain levels	Septic tanks						
Agriculture other than poultry								

Q20A_6. The increased phosphorus is in rivers or lakes other than Tenkiller Lake, the Illinois River, or creeks flowing into it?
YES1
NO0
Type a 1 if the respondent's answer says something about rivers or lakes other than Tenkiller Lake, Lake Tenkiller, the Illinois River, Flint Creek, or Barren Fork Creek.
Q20A_7. He/she did not know or remember the answers to the questions he/she was asked?
YES1
NO0
Respondent must explicitly state that he/she did not remember. Do not assume the respondent did not know or remember just because a cell is blank or because the respondent rambled through a non-specific response or for some other reason.
Q20A_8. He/she refused to answer the questions he/she was asked?
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 if the respondent explicitly refused to answer. Do not assume the respondent refused just because the response cell in the file was blank or for some other reason. Should not include blank responses.
Q20A_9. The cell where the respondent's answer would appear is blank.
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 only if there is no response in the cell.
Q20A_10. He/she said something that did not get categorized with a yes in any of your prior decisions?
YES1
NO0

Decisions You Will Make for Survey Question Q22A

Q22A. What had you heard? (follows Q22: Before today, had you heard that alum could reduce algae in water?)

Did the respondent say that:

Q22A_1. Alum reduces	algae in water?	
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Reduces algae in ponds	Reduces algae in tanks	Reduces algae in rivers
Reduces algae in lakes	Reduces algae in streams	Reduces algae in swimming pools
Q22A_2. Alum is used	in water treatment plants?	1.
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Use in water treatment plants to treat the water	Use in water treatment plants to clean the water	Employed in water treatment plants
Q22A_3. Alum can clea	ır up or clean up the water	?
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 0 for this
Anything about how alum reduces algae	Alum is used in water treatment plants	

Q22A_4. He/she did not know or remember the answers to the questions he/she was asked?	
YES1	
NO 0	
Respondent must explicitly state that he/she did not remember. Do not assume the respondent did not know or remember just because a cell is blank or because the respondent rambled through a non-specific response or for some other reason.	
Q22A_5. He/she refused to answer the questions he/she was asked?	
YES1	
NO 0	
You should type a 1 if the respondent explicitly refused to answer. Do not assume the respondent refused just because the response cell in the file was blank or for some other reason. Should not include blank responses.	
Q22A_6. The cell where the respondent's answer would appear is blank.	
YES1	
NO 0	
You should type a 1 only if there is no response in the cell.	
Q22A_7. He/she said something that did not get categorized with a yes in any of your prior decisions?	
YES1	
NO0	

Decisions You Will Make for Survey Question W1

W1A. Why did you vote against the alum treatments?

Did the respondent say that:

W1A_1. The cost is too hig	h for him or her or their household?	
YES	1	
NO	0	
The respondent needs to explicitly say	y that the cost is too high for him or her or their household.	
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this	
I can't afford it	On a fixed income It's more than I can afford	
It's more than my household can afford		
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would lead you to type a 0 for this	
Cost too high in general	It will cost too much for people other than the respondent	
W1A_2. The cost is too hig his/her household? YES	th for people other than the respondent or	
NO		
The respondent must specify that the	0	
The respondent must specify that the Here are some examples of things the	cost would be too high for other people or someone else.	
The respondent must specify that the Here are some examples of things the decision: Other people might not be able to pay	cost would be too high for <u>other</u> people or <u>someone else.</u> e respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this Other people can't afford to	
The respondent must specify that the Here are some examples of things the decision: Other people might not be able to pay Here are some examples of things the	cost would be too high for <u>other</u> people or <u>someone else.</u> e respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this Other people can't afford to pay	
The respondent must specify that the Here are some examples of things the decision: Other people might not be able to pay Here are some examples of things the decision:	cost would be too high for <u>other</u> people or <u>someone else.</u> e respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this Other people can't afford to pay	25

W1A_3. The benefits of th	e program are not wo	rth the cost?								
YES	1									
NO0										
Here are some examples of things to decision:	ne respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 1 for this								
The cost is too much for only a 10-year benefit										
W1A_4. The cost of the pr	ogram is too high?									
YES	1									
NO	0									
You should type a 1 if the responder	it's answer does not specify for	whom the cost is too much.								
Here are some examples of things the decision:	ne respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 1 for this								
The cost	It would cost too much	The cost is too high in general								
Here are some examples of things to decision:	ne respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 0 for this								
Cost is too high given stated benefits	Cost is too high for the respondent or his/her household	Cost is too high for others								
W1A_5. He/she does not v	want to pay more taxes	s?								
YES	1									
NO	0									
W1A_6. People who do no want to pay? YES	1	r lake or use them will not								
		26								

W1A_7. Users should pay for cleaning up the river or lake?

YES	1
NO	0

The users include people who visit the river and lake for sightseeing or recreation. If the respondent says we should use fishing licenses, hunting licenses, or recreation fees, assume they mean that users should pay.

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

People who visit the river or lake should pay

W1A_8. Polluters should pay for cleaning up the river or lake?

Chicken farms

YES	1
NO	0

Polluters include any the following: Arkansas chicken farmers

		, 3
Arkansas chicken farms	Chicken growers	Oklahoma turkey industry
Arkansas chicken growers	Chicken industry	Oklahoma turkey litter
Arkansas chicken industry	Chicken litter	Oklahoma turkey pollution
Arkansas chicken litter	Chicken pollution	Oklahoma turkey poop
Arkansas chicken pollution	Chicken poop	People who use fertilizers other than poultry litter
Arkansas chicken poop	Oklahoma chicken farmers	Poultry farmers
Arkansas poultry farmers	Oklahoma chicken farms	Poultry farms
Arkansas poultry farms	Oklahoma chicken growers	Poultry growers
Arkansas poultry growers	Oklahoma chicken industry	Poultry industry
Arkansas poultry industry	Oklahoma chicken litter	Poultry litter
Arkansas poultry litter	Oklahoma chicken pollution	Poultry pollution
Arkansas poultry pollution	Oklahoma chicken poop	Poultry poop
Arkansas poultry poop	Oklahoma poultry farmers	Sewage treatment plants
Arkansas turkey farmers	Oklahoma poultry farms	Turkey farmers

Oklahoma turkey growers

W1A_9. Someone other than users or polluters should pay for cleaning up the river or lake?

YES	3.		 			•	•	•			•	•		•	•		•		1	
NO			 																()

You should type a 1 if respondent says that someone else should pay, but does not specify whether someone else is the polluter or the user.

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

We shouldn't have to pay for what they did

I didn't make the mess, so they should clean it up Farmers (general)

Farmers (general)

Farmers (general)

Corporations / companies (general)

Beef / Cattle farms

(general)

Corporations / companies (general)

Beef / Cattle farms

W1A_10. He/she does not like the way the payments would be collected?

YES	1
NO	0

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

Don't like the one time payment Don't like the lump sum payment Think payment should be spread over 5 years

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W1A_11.	The	program	does r	not do	enough to	fix the	problem	in the river
and la	ke?							

You should only use this category if the respondent mentions not doing enough but does not mention cost. Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

Didn't think it would do that Only get a 10-year benefit Cleans up in 50 rather than much 60 years

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

Didn't think it would do that Only get a 10-year benefit Cleans up in 50 rather than much 60 years

The cost is too much for only a 10-year benefit The cost is too much for such a small impact Results aren't great enough for such a small cost.

W1A_12. He/she was not sure whether the program would work?

The respondent explicitly says that they do not think one or more aspects of the program would actually have the intended benefit or that they were not sure about some other aspect of the program.

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

Don't know if it will work

Don't know if alum treatments will work

Don't think alum treatments will How will they dispose of the work

Don't think the program will Stop the problem

Don't believe how long it will they dispose of the alum treatments

Thinks the tax will be more than 1 year

W1A_13. The treatments known now?	could have other bad e	effects that are not
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 1 for this
Not sure if alum is safe	Don't want to create another problem by using alum	
W1A_14. If the program is would be done for oth		er and lake next year, it Oklahoma in the future?
YES	1	
NO	0	
W1A_15. If taxes are incre be used for other pur	poses?	rogram, the money might
NO		
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 1 for this
Taxes will be used for cleaning other rivers and lakes in Oklah		
W1A_16. This program o	nly helps a few rivers a	nd/or lakes?
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that wo	ould lead you to type a 1 for this
Only helps the Illinois River	Only helps Tenkiller lake	Only helps the river and lake
Only helps the river	Only helps the lake	Only helps part of the state's waters
		30

W1A_17. Other issues are	more important?	
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things th decision:	e respondent might say that wou	ld lead you to type a 1 for this
Other issues are more important	Other issues are more pressing	There are better things to spend money on
Should spend money on something else instead	Should spend money on education	Should spend money on repairing roads
Should spend money on reducing crime	Should spend money on improving local libraries	
W1A_18. He/she wants to I	et nature solve the prol	blem?
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things th decision:	ne respondent might say that wou	ld lead you to type a 1 for this
The river and lake will recover without alum treatments	The river will recover without alum treatments	The lake will recover without alum treatments
The river and lake will recover on their own	The river will recover on its own	The lake will recover on its own
The river and lake will go back eventually	The river will go back eventually	The lake will go back eventually

Let mother nature take care of

herself

W1A_19. The problem of	ould/should be solved in	other ways?							
YES	1								
NO	0								
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that wou	ald lead you to type a 1 for this							
Farmers can get help from th government	e There has to be another solution	Don't want to add more chemicals to the environment							
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that wou	ald lead you to type a 0 for this							
Use a fishing license instead the tax	of Use a hunting license instead of the tax	Use a recreation fee instead of the tax							
W1A_20. He/she does n	ot trust the government?								
YES	1								
NO	0								
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that wou	lld lead you to type a 1 for this							
Don't trust the government	Don't trust the State of Oklahoma								
W1A_21. He/she does not care about this problem?									
YES	1								
NO	0								
Here are some examples of thing decision:	s the respondent might say that wou	ald lead you to type a 1 for this							
I don't ever go to the river and lake	d I don't ever go to the river	I don't ever go to the lake							
Doesn't involve me directly	I'm not affected	No impact on my family							

NO 0

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Decisions You Will Make for Survey Question W2

W2. Could you tell me why you aren't sure?

Did the respondent say that:

W2_1. The cost is too hig	gh for him or her or	their household?
YES	1	
NO	0	
The respondent needs to explicitly sa	y that the cost is too high fo	or him or her or their household.
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that	t would lead you to type a 1 for this
I can't afford it	On a fixed income	It's more than I can afford
It's more than my household can afford		
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that	t would lead you to type a 0 for this
Cost too high in general	It will cost too much for pe other than the respondent	
W2_2. The cost is too highis/her household?		than the respondent or
NO	0	
The respondent must specify that the	cost would be too high for	other people or someone else.
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that	t would lead you to type a 1 for this
Other people might not be able to pay	Other people can't afford pay	to
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that	t would lead you to type a 0 for this
The cost is too high in general		

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W2_3.	The benefits of th	ne program are not wort	h the cost?					
	YES	1						
	NO	0						
Here are s decision:	ome examples of things ti	he respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this					
	ost is too much for only a ar benefit							
W2_4.	The cost of the p	rogram is too high?						
	YES	1						
	NO	0						
You should	d type a 1 if the responder	nt's answer does not specify for wh	nom the cost is too much.					
Here are s decision:	ome examples of things to	he respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this					
The c	ost	It would cost too much						
Here are s decision:	come examples of things the	he respondent might say that woul	d lead you to type a 0 for this					
Cost i benefi	s too high given stated its	Cost is too high for the respondent or his/her household	Cost is too high for others					
W2_5.	He/she does not	want to pay more taxes?	,					
	YES	1						
	NO 0							
W2_6. People who do not live near or use the river or lake will not want to pay?								
	YES	1						
	NO	0						
			35					

W2_7. Users should pay for cleaning up	p tr	ne river	or lake?
--	------	----------	----------

YES	S.,	 		•••		• •									 1	
NO		 													 (

The users include people who visit the river and lake for sightseeing or recreation. If the respondent says we should use fishing licenses, hunting licenses, or recreation fees, assume they mean that users should pay.

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

People who visit the river or lake should pay

W2_8. Polluters should pay for cleaning up the river or lake?

Chicken farms

YES	1
NO	0

Polluters include the following:

Arkansas chicken farmers

Arkansas chicken farms	Chicken growers	Oklahoma turkey industry
Arkansas chicken growers	Chicken industry	Oklahoma turkey litter
Arkansas chicken industry	Chicken litter	Oklahoma turkey pollution
Arkansas chicken litter	Chicken pollution	Oklahoma turkey poop
Arkansas chicken pollution	Chicken poop	People who use fertilizers other than poultry litter
Arkansas chicken poop	Oklahoma chicken farmers	Poultry farmers
Arkansas poultry farmers	Oklahoma chicken farms	Poultry farms
Arkansas poultry farms	Oklahoma chicken growers	Poultry growers
Arkansas poultry growers	Oklahoma chicken industry	Poultry industry
Arkansas poultry industry	Oklahoma chicken litter	Poultry litter
Arkansas poultry litter	Oklahoma chicken pollution	Poultry pollution
Arkansas poultry pollution	Oklahoma chicken poop	Poultry poop
Arkansas poultry poop	Oklahoma poultry farmers	Sewage treatment plants
Arkansas turkey farmers	Oklahoma poultry farms	Turkey farmers

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Oklahoma turkey growers

W2_9. Someone other than users or polluters should pay for cleaning up the river or lake?

YES......1

NO 0

You should type a 1 if respondent says that someone else should pay, but does not specify whether someone else is the polluter or the user.

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this

We shouldn't have to pay for what they did

I didn't make the mess, so they Farms (general) should clean it up

Corporations / companies

Beef / Cattle farms

(general)

Beef / cattle farmers

Farmers (general)

Any other specific kind of farm, farmer or company other than turkey, chicken, poultry or

Tyson

W2_10. He/she does not like the way the payments would be collected?

YES...... 1 NO 0

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

Don't like the one time payment

Don't like the lump sum payment

Think payment should be spread over 5 years

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W2_11. The program does	e not do enough to fix th	e problem in the river
and lake?	s not do enough to lix th	e problem in the river
YES	1	
NO	0	
You should only use this category if the cost. Here are some examples of thin this decision:	시간 시간 가는 것은 이번 경기에 되었다. 그 사람들은 이번 경기를 받는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	
Didn't think it would do that much	Only get a 10-year benefit	Cleans up in 50 rather than 60 years
The cost is too much for only a 10-year benefit	The cost is too much for such a small impact	Results aren't great enough for such a small cost.
W2_12. He/she was not su		would work?
NO	0	
The respondent explicitly says that th have the intended benefit or that they		
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Don't know if it will work	Don't know if alum treatments will work	Don't think it will work
Don't think alum treatments will work	How will they dispose of the litter?	Questions about the logistics of the alum treatments
Don't think the program will stop the problem	Don't believe how long it will take	Thinks the tax will be more than 1 year
W2_13. The treatments co	uld have other bad effe	cts that are not known
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Not sure if alum is safe	Don't want to create another	

problem by using alum

		plemented in the river r rivers and lakes in C	and lake next year, it Oklahoma in the future?
YI	ES	1	
N	0	0	
-	axes are increas for other purpo		ogram, the money might
Υ	ES	1	
N	0	0	
Here are some of decision:	examples of things the	respondent might say that wo	uld lead you to type a 1 for this
	e used for cleaning ers and lakes in		
W2_16. Thi	s program only	helps a few rivers and	d/or lakes?
Y	ES	1	
N	0	0	
Here are some decision:	examples of things the	respondent might say that wo	uld lead you to type a 1 for this
Only helps	the Illinois River	Only helps Tenkiller lake	Only helps the river and lake
Only helps	the river	Only helps the lake	Only helps part of the state's waters

YES	1
NO	0

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this

Other issues are more Other issues are more There are better things to important pressing spend money on Should spend money on Should spend money on Should spend money on something else instead education repairing roads Should spend money on Should spend money on improving local libraries reducing crime

W2_18. He/she wants to let nature solve the problem?

YES	1
NO	(

herself

Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:

The lake will recover without The river and lake will recover The river will recover without without alum treatments alum treatments alum treatments The river will recover on its The lake will recover on its The river and lake will recover The river and lake will go back The river will go back The lake will go back eventually eventually eventually Let mother nature take care of

W2_19. The problem could/should be solved in other ways?			
YES	1		
NO	0		
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would	I lead you to type a 1 for this	
Farmers can get help from the government	There has to be another solution	Don't want to add more chemicals to the environment	
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would	I lead you to type a 0 for this	
Use a fishing license instead of the tax	Use a hunting license instead of the tax	Use a recreation fee instead of the tax	
W2_20. He/she does not to	rust the government?		
YES	1		
NO0			
Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:			
Don't trust the government	Don't trust the State of Oklahoma		
W2_21. He/she does not care about this problem?			
YES	1		
NO	0		
Here are some examples of things the decision:	e respondent might say that would	l lead you to type a 1 for this	
I don't ever go to the river and lake	I don't ever go to the river	I don't ever go to the lake	
Doesn't involve me directly	I'm not affected	No impact on my family	

W2_22. He/she did not know or remember the answers to the questions he/she was asked?
YES1
NO0
Respondent must explicitly state that he/she did not remember. Do not assume the respondent did not know or remember just because a cell is blank or because the respondent rambled through a non-specific response or for some other reason.
W2_23. He/she refused to answer the questions he/she was asked?
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 if the respondent explicitly refused to answer. Do not assume the respondent refused just because the response cell in the file was blank or for some other reason. Should not include blank responses.
W2_24. The cell where the respondent's answer would appear is blank.
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 only if there is no response in the cell.
W2_25. He/she said something that did not get categorized with a yes in any of your prior decisions?
YES1
NO 0

Decisions You Will Make for Survey Question W3

W3. What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it?

Did the respondent say that:

W3_1.	The program will	speed up the recovery	of the river and/or lake
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
Here are decision:	some examples of things t	he respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
It wo	uld clean things up faster		
W3_2.	The program will	help the area around the	e river and lake?
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
This inclu	des the fish, insects, small	animals, plants, and wildlife.	
Here are sidecision:	some examples of things t	he respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Keep	ing water clean	Keeping river clean	Keeping lake clean
Keep	ing river and lake clean	Keeping fish healthy	Reducing algae
Less	pollution	The area will be pretty	Make it nicer
Make beaut	it look better / be tiful	It will reduce phosphorus	I want the river to be clean
Here are decision:	some examples of things t	he respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 0 for this
Anyth healti	ning related to human h	Anything related to cleaning it up faster	Anything related environme in general

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The same of the sa	e other than the respondent in his/her I about the environment?
YES	1
NO	0
	on the respondent and other than the people personally concerned about the
YES	1
NO	0
Here are some examples of things the decision:	respondent might say that would lead you to type a 0 for this
The respondent is concerned about the environment	The respondent's household is concerned about the environment
W3_8. He/she would bene	fit from the program?
YES	1
NO	0
	ondent being able to use the river, lake or surrounding areas. respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this

I would be able to swim there

My family could go in the water I'd be able to fish again

W3_9.	The program will	benefit people other the	an the respondent?
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
Here are so decision:	ome examples of things ti	ne respondent might say that wou	ld lead you to type a 1 for this
	m will make it possible ers to enjoy the area	Program will benefit future generations	Would help bring tourists to Oklahoma
Good f	or the future.		
W2 10	Society is respec	sible for fixing it?	
W3_10.	and the second	-	
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
If the respo people, type	and the second s	ple are responsible for fixing the	problem, but they don't say what
Here are so decision:	ome examples of things to	ne respondent might say that wou	ld lead you to type a 1 for this
	le made the mess, they help clean it		
		have benefits other tha ning up Tenkiller Lake?	n cleaning up the
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
_	He/she did not kn ne was asked?	ow or remember the an	swers to the questions
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
know or ren		ell is blank or because the respon	ot assume the respondent did not dent rambled through a non-

W3_13. He/she refused to answer the questions he/she was asked?
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 if the respondent explicitly refused to answer. Do not assume the respondent refused just because the response cell in the file was blank or for some other reason. Should not include blank responses.
W3_14. The cell where the respondent's answer would appear is blank.
YES1
NO0
You should type a 1 only if there is no response in the cell.
W3_15. He/she said something that did not get categorized with a yes in any of your prior decisions?
YES1
NO

Decisions You Will Make for Survey Question Q56B

Q56B. What made you think that it tried to push you to vote one way or the other?

Die

d the respondent say that:
Q56B_1. The alum treatment program was the only clean-up method described by the survey?
YES1
NO0
Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:
Only option described
Q56B_2. The information did not describe how the river and lake could recover on their own naturally until the end of the interview? YES 1
YES1
NO 0
Q56B_3. He/she did not have enough information to make a decision?
YES1
NO 0
Here are some examples of things the respondent might say that would lead you to type a 1 for this decision:
Did not talk about certain aspects of the program Did not talk about how the waste would be disposed of

Q56B_4. The informatio	n was slanted in favor of	alum treatments?
YES	1	
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Statements slanted toward alum treatments	A lot of talk about alum treatments	Too many pros
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Info was slanted	Opposite parties not involved	Any other response that does not identify whether info was biased for or against.
One sided	Forced choice	
Q56B_5. The informatio	n was slanted against alu	im treatments?
NO	0	
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Statements slanted against alum treatments	Not enough talk about alum treatments	Too many cons
Here are some examples of things decision:	the respondent might say that would	d lead you to type a 1 for this
Info was slanted	Opposite parties not involved	Any other response that does not identify whether info was biased for or against.
One sided	Forced choice	

Q56B_6.	The survey exag	gerated the seriousness	of the problem?
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
program wou	ald not reduce the proble	ht the lake would recover faster th m as quickly as claimed should be lent might say that would lead you	coded as 1 here. Here are
I don't th bad.	nink the pollution is that	I don't believe it will really take that long for the lake to recover.	The repetition of the questions
The time	eline for recovery with atments	The timetable for recovery with alum treatments	The promise of things being as clean as they were in 1960
The time recovery	eline for natural	The timetable for natural recovery	
	look like the water e cleaner	Made it look like that water would be clearer	
Q56B_7.	YES		of the problem?
OEED 0	NOINTENTIONALLY		
Q56B_9.		st of the program would	not be enough to pay
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
Q56B_10 questi	. He/she did not ons he/she was as	know or remember the ked?	answers to the
	YES	1	
	NO	0	
know or rem		he/she did not remember. Do not Il is blank or because the responde eason.	the second of

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Q56B_11. H	He/she refused to answer the questions he/she was asked?
YES	S1
NO	0
	1 if the respondent explicitly refused to answer. Do not assume the respondent see the response cell in the file was blank or for some other reason. Should not onses.
Q56B_12. T	The cell where the respondent's answer would appear is blank
YES	S1
NO	0
You should type a	1 only if there is no response in the cell.
	He/she said something that did not get categorized with a yes our prior decisions?
YES	S1
NO	0

D.2.3 Summary of verbatim responses to the open-ended questions

Interviewers asked respondents several open-ended questions throughout the interview, which were designed to help The Team learn more about what respondents were thinking. The Team had TST code some of the verbatim responses to the open-ended questions and developed a coding manual in order to help the subcontractor code the verbatim responses (see Appendix D.2.2 for the full coding manual). The subcontractor coded verbatim responses for the following questions.

- Q17A. What had you heard? (follows Q17: Before today, had you heard anything about the changes in the river or lake that I just described?)
- ▶ Q18A. What changes have you seen? (follows Q18: Have you personally seen any of these changes in the river or lake, or have you not seen any of these changes?
- ▶ Q20A. What have you heard? (follows Q20: Before today had you heard anything about why there is now more phosphorus in the river and lake than in around 1960?)
- Q22A. What had you heard? (follows Q22: Before today, had you heard that alum could reduce algae in water?)
- **W1A**. Why did you vote against the alum treatments?
- **W2**. Could you tell me why you aren't sure?
- **W3**. What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it?
- Q56B. What made you think that it tried to push you to vote one way or the other?

Summary of verbatim responses for the base questionnaire

Table D.67. "What had you heard?" (About the changes in the river or lake)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 351)
Poultry industry/litter caused changes	25.6%
Water is murkier	15.7%
Heard about changes (no specifics)	13.4%
Heard about other changes	13.1%
Other	12.0%
There is more pollution	11.1%

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 351)
Changes caused by something else	10.3%
More algae	8.0%
Fewer or smaller fish	5.4%
Heard about a lawsuit	4.3%
Algae caused changes	2.3%
Changes in other rivers or lakes	1.7%
Types of fish species are different	1.4%
Phosphorous caused changes	1.1%
Sewage caused changes	0.9%
Uses the river or lake less than before	0.6%
Non-litter fertilizers caused changes	0.3%
Less oxygen in river or lake	0.3%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Table D.68. "What changes have you seen?" (About personally seeing changes in the river or lake)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 248)
Water is murkier	54.0%
Seen other changes	31.9%
More algae	20.6%
There is more pollution	6.9%
Fewer or smaller fish	5.2%
Other	5.2%
Uses the river or lake less than before	4.0%
Has seen changes (no specifics)	4.0%
Seen changes in other rivers or lakes	1.6%
Types of fish species are different	0.8%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a $(N = 370)$
Poultry industry/litter caused increase	65.4%
Other	21.6%
Increase caused by something else	14.3%
Non-litter fertilizers caused increase	3.2%
Sewage caused increase	1.4%
Algae caused increase	1.1%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	0.5%
Increase in other rivers or lakes	0.3%
7	

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Table D.70. "What had you heard?" (About alum reducing algae in water)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 99)
Other	54.5%
Reduces algae	17.2%
Can clean or clear up water	16.2%
Used in water treatment plants	11.1%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	1.0%
Refused	1.0%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 417)
Cost is too high for respondent/household	18.0%
Other issues are more important	15.1%
Let nature solve the problem	13.2%
Does not want to pay more taxes	9.6%
Cost of program is too high	9.4%
Other	8.6%
Not sure if the program would work	7.4%
Cost too high for others	6.5%
Program only helps a few rivers and/or lakes	6.2%
Treatments could have unknown bad effects	6.0%
Does not care about the problem	5.8%
Does not like way payment would be collected	5.0%
Problem could/should be solved other ways	4.6%
Polluters should pay	3.6%
Someone else should pay	2.9%
Money might be used for other purposes	2.4%
Benefits are not worth cost	2.4%
People not near lake won't want to pay	1.9%
Does not trust government	1.4%
Program does not do enough	1.2%
Users should pay	1.2%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	0.2%
Refused	0.2%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 17)
Other	29.4%
Cost too high for others	17.6%
Cost is too high for Respondent/Household	11.8%
Users should pay	5.9%
Does not like way payment would be collected	5.9%
Not sure if the program would work	5.9%
Money might be used for other purposes	5.9%
Problem could/should be solved other ways	5.9%
Cost of program is too high	5.9%
Does not want to pay more taxes	5.9%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Table D.73. Reasons for voting "for" the program

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 659)
Program will help area around river and lake	39.6%
Program will benefit others	22.2%
Program will speed up the recovery	20.6%
Program will bring lake back to earlier state	11.5%
Other	9.0%
Program reduces risk to human health	4.7%
Respondent would benefit from program	4.2%
Program will protect environment in general	4.2%
Respondent is concerned about environment	2.6%
Program has other benefits than cleaning water	2.3%
Society is responsible for fixing problem	0.9%
Others in household concerned about environment	0.2%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	0.2%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 92)
Other	50.0%
Information slanted in favor of alum treatments	31.5%
Survey exaggerated seriousness of problem	9.8%
Not enough information to make decision	6.5%
Alum treatment only clean-up method described	3.3%
Natural recovery not described until end	1.1%
a Percentages can add up to more than 100% because i	ndividuals could provide m

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Summary of verbatim responses for the scope questionnaire

Table D.75. "What had you heard?" (About the changes in the river or lake) (Scope)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 186)
Poultry industry/litter caused changes	15.9%
Heard about other changes	14.6%
There is more pollution	12.6%
Water is murkier	10.5%
Other	10.0%
Heard about changes (no specifics)	7.1%
More algae	6.7%
Changes caused by something else	6.3%
Fewer or smaller fish	5.4%
Changes in other rivers or lakes	2.9%
Heard about a lawsuit	2.5%
Uses the river or lake less than before	2.1%
Algae caused changes	1.3%
Non-litter fertilizers caused changes	0.8%
Sewage caused changes	0.4%
Phosphorous caused changes	0.4%

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 186)
Types of fish species are different	0.4%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Table D.76. "What changes have you seen?" (About personally seeing changes in the river or lake) (Scope)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 124)
Water is murkier	41.6%
Seen other changes	24.3%
More algae	17.3%
Uses the river or lake less than before	4.0%
Fewer or smaller fish	3.5%
Has seen changes (no specifics)	3.5%
Other	3.5%
There is more pollution	1.2%
Seen changes in other rivers or lakes	0.6%
Heard about a lawsuit	0.6%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 192)
Poultry industry/litter caused increase	58.6%
Other	21.9%
Increase caused by something else	11.4%
Non-litter fertilizers caused increase	3.3%
Increase in other rivers or lakes	2.4%
Sewage caused increase	1.4%
Algae caused increase	1.0%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Table D.78. "What had you heard?" (About alum reducing algae in water) (Scope)

Coding category	% of respondents ^a $(N = 43)$
Other	32.6%
Reduces algae	27.9%
Can clean or clear up water	27.9%
Used in water treatment plants	9.3%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	2.3%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	2.5%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason

Coding category	% of respondents ^a (N = 297)
Program does not do enough	18.5%
Let nature solve the problem	12.0%
Other issues are more important	11.8%
Benefits are not worth cost	8.5%
Cost is too high for Respondent/Household	8.3%
Cost of program is too high	6.5%
Other	5.3%
Does not care about the problem	4.8%
Problem could/should be solved other ways	3.8%
Program only helps a few rivers and/or lakes	3.5%
Does not want to pay more taxes	3.3%
Polluters should pay	2.8%
Cost too high for others	2.5%
Treatments could have unknown bad effects	2.3%
Not sure if the program would work	1.8%
Someone else should pay	1.5%
Does not like way payment would be collected	1.0%
Money might be used for other purposes	1.0%
Users should pay	0.5%
Program would be done for other rivers/lakes	0.3%
Does not trust government	0.3%
Don't know/ Doesn't remember	0.3%

a. Percentages can add up to more than 100% because individuals could provide more than one reason